

ADMINISTRATION WILL SETTLE PROBLEM

Waiakea Lands Will Be Added to
Domain of the City
of Hilo.

CAMP SITES FOR COMPANY

Mr. Swanzy Explains Situation
and Tells of Negotiations
in Progress.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

There are indications that the troubles over the Waiakea lands, which Hilo desires to add to its city territory, will soon be straightened out satisfactorily to all concerned. It was stated yesterday that Land Commissioner A. W. Carter is in Hilo at this time, but is expected back soon, when he will have a conference with the Governor and Land Commissioner Tucker over the problems. It is stated the Waiakea Mill Company will secure its camp sites.

The Waiakea Mill Company, which has a lease on the 216 acres that Hilo wishes to add to its domain, is perfectly willing to come to an arrangement with the Territory in this regard, although the lease has six years still to run. F. M. Swanzy, of Theo. H. Davies & Co., agents for Waiakea, explained yesterday just how the present tangled web of the principal charges of the Delegate being in connection with this same land, but the hearing showed that the charges were without foundation.

Mr. Swanzy showed copies of letters written to Land Commissioner Tucker in connection with this land question which proved conclusively that the company did not seek to make "conditions" with the Territory for this 216 acres, but simply sought to have an old question relating to camp sites on its big plantation settled.

"We were asked," said Mr. Swanzy, "to release a certain tract of land in Hilo on the waterfront, and we did so, giving up eighty acres. Then we were asked to donate a tract of ground for an animal quarantine station and this was also done. Now we are asked to give up a tract of 216 acres adjoining the city of Hilo, and we are willing to do so. But during the negotiations with the administration we requested some consideration of our former petition to be allowed to buy at a fair appraised sum certain camp sites which we wish to improve at a cost of some \$40,000, also to secure a right of way so that we can reach these sites."

"The administration, I know, has done all that it could under the circumstances, to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion and Governor Frear has been active, but neither he nor Land Commissioner Tucker have the matter in hand, as the land commission must act. I believe we are entitled to a right of way where our railway now runs between our camp sites, and although these camp sites are declared to be in a good sanitary condition, we wish to make improvements, permanent ones, and this we cannot well do at such a large outlay as it will take, unless we own the sites."

"It is not true that these sites are the 'golden spots' of the plantation. They are on rocky soil where nothing will grow and are utilized for the homes of our laborers and employees. We have been very much surprised to find out how much opposition there is to us in Hilo. We always supposed that we were liked there, and that we helped in the city's prosperity, as we have bought much of our material there. However, we hope the entire matter will soon be settled."

CRUEL PARENT STEELS HEART IN ROMANCE

Forcibly Keeps Daughter from
Young Suitor in Behalf
of Old One.

Locked in the room of a Japanese hotel, surrounded by a bodyguard consisting of an angry father and four friends, a seventeen-year-old Japanese girl named Ordu, spent a dismal night Tuesday, and yesterday, still under guard, was taken aboard the steamer and sent to her home on Maui, and all because she wanted to marry a young Japanese whom she met recently on a steamer from Japan.

The young man, who lost his parents a short time ago, returned here to claim the estate. On the steamer was the pretty seventeen-year-old girl, and they became attached to each other.

On arriving here she was met by a parent and the question of marriage was put to the pater familias. He refused pointblank, because he had already picked out a husband for the daughter, a man about fifty years of age. The mother apparently favored the young man, but the father was obdurate and resisted all pleas of the daughter to marry the younger man and the man of her choice.

JAPAN MAY NOT USE CANAL MUCH

Suez Will Still Get Freighters for
Europe—Trade Small in
South America.

TOKIO, November 8.—As is well known, Japanese shipping men are keenly exercised over the opening of the Panama Canal must present and they have already taken steps to examine the possibilities and probabilities systematically and thoroughly. The Nippon Yusen, Toyo Kisen and Osaka Shosen Kaisha recently sent agents to the Canal Zone for the purpose of ascertaining all the factors in the situation, so far as that is possible, but it would appear that the elements of uncertainty bulk so largely in all the calculations that any forecast of developments, and accordingly any measures to meet these developments, are exceedingly hard to frame. It may be said, however, that the opinion is held in competent quarters at least, that the opening of the canal is by no means certain to affect the far Eastern trade materially, at any rate for some time to come.

In the first place since the voyage to Europe via the canal will only be a few days shorter than that via Suez, and ships taking the latter route will be at a disadvantage in having far fewer ports of call at which they can pick up and discharge cargo and passengers and take on coal, it is not believed here according to information which reaches the Advertiser, that there will be any diversion of traffic from the Suez route so far as vessels bound to and from Europe are concerned. If a vessel were to follow the route to Europe via Honolulu and Panama, she could not expect any cargo other than that billed through, since the trade between Japan and the other countries touched on route is negligible, and that between American ports (including Honolulu) is forbidden to all save American vessels. Moreover the vessel would have to carry a considerable amount of coal for steaming across the Pacific, and if the stock were renewed at Panama the price would probably be considerably higher than that prevailing at the ports along the very route since fuel at Panama will have to be carried thither from the United States. Should oil be used as fuel, the case will be somewhat altered, but even then the lack of opportunity of inter-port trade will not be affected.

S. American Trade Small.

Again, trade between the Far East and the eastern States of South America is so small and will apparently remain so small for many years that there is little prospect of profitable use of the canal for vessels plying between Asia and ports and Rio, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Even in the case of the western States of South America, which are so much nearer Japan, it has been found necessary largely to subsidize the T. K. K. line, so small is the volume of trade. The bulk of the inward cargoes consists of Chilean nitrate for fertilizing purposes, and although there is a growing export trade of rice from Rangoon, etc., the outbound cargoes are not large and the loss would be still heavier on the T. K. K. service were it not for the emigrant traffic. Should emigration be encouraged to Brazil and Argentina and these latter countries raise no objection, it is thought that a line to Rio and Buenos Ayres with sailings every two months might be warranted, but such a line would almost certainly be a loss at the start and much depends on what the government would do. It will be remembered that the renewal of all the shipping subsidy legislation comes up for decision the year after next.

Would Not Help Silk.

On the other hand, it is deemed highly probable that some of the trade with the Eastern division of the United States will be diverted from the rail and sea route via San Francisco and Seattle to the all-sea route via Panama, although here again it is pointed out that the commodity which constitutes two-thirds of Japan's exports to America, silk, is so valuable a cargo and therefore so costly to insure that the extra time required for its transportation via Panama would not only destroy all the saving that might be effected through the lower sea freight rates but must render adhesion to the rail-and-sea route a certainty. It is considered likely, however, that most of the other articles of the Japanese export trade, such as "celeros," porcelain, matting and possibly tea—as regards this last is some conflict of opinion—will very probably be diverted to the Panama route, while raw cotton, machinery and oil, which bulk so largely in the American imports to Japan may also come by the canal. The possibility that the transcontinental lines may reduce their through-freights to such a point as to retain the traffic in any case is apparently removed by the fight for the control over the railways now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is of interest, finally, to hear that the Panama Canal Act with its exemption from canal tolls of American vessels in the coastwise trade does not appear to cause any great anxiety here. In the first place it is recognized that the American coastwise trade is in any case barred to foreign vessels and the second it is not thought that this privilege will be utilized by means of transshipment, to a degree sufficient to injure foreign vessels carrying goods between the Orient and the Atlantic ports.

Rev. J. Wadman has returned from a visit to Kauai.

PNEUMONIA.

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SHARP WORDS IN A HOT MEETING

Supervisors Open Up Over Some
Questions of Roads and
Pay Rolls.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

If words could have been bludgeoned the floor of the board of supervisors' assembly room would have been a shambles last night, when Low, Murray, Arnold and McClellan finished their battle of words over road contracts, election inspectors' pay and a few other items of municipal affairs. While the battle raged with this quartet in the field, Dwight, Amama and Kruger, acted as a sleepy Triple Alliance occasionally waking up to seize a favorable opportunity to drop in and mediate the questions.

With only five weeks ahead for playing as supervisors the Republican members are beginning to have the time of their lives and "scrapped" last night to their hearts' content. The first meeting after the election was a doleful affair, for they had not recovered from the effects of the balloting, but last night they had regained their oldtime qualities and the entente cordiale was greatly strained.

Somebody threw a brick into the assembly room when that somebody inquired if there wasn't a road contract under way in Kaimuki. The mayor didn't know; Chairman Dwight, of the road committee, didn't know, and nobody seemed to know, until it was suggested that Contractor Ellsworth was looking after a job for the road supervisor. That started things. Some one else wanted to know why these things were not done in the broad, pure light of day, instead of being done in secret ways. Arnold said that such a contract, if contract it could be called, was done every day in Ewa district, where the plantation did road work for the road supervisor and not only did it well, but quickly. It was the same story in Kaimuki.

Then Trouble Starts.

However, Low was not content with this and said something. Murray retorted and then Low let loose.

"I don't like the manner in which the member addresses other members of the board," said he. "If Mr. Murray would only keep his bawling shut—"

Murray answered in kind and then Arnold poured oil on the troubled waters, although the Mayor was not quite satisfied with the explanations.

Low started another row when the pay roll for the inspectors of election came up, a matter of \$690, which had been held up by the ways and means committee at a former meeting. Low presented the amended payroll, based on a meeting held in Supervisor Kruger's office during the week. Just what occurred at this meeting may not be known for it was a question of veracity when each member rose and said that his understanding was this, while others said it was that.

With this contrary view before the board the bill was finally tabled, and during the week the ways and means committee will again wrestle with the payroll and attempt to arrive at an amicable and proper basis of payment for the inspectors based on large and small precincts, \$10 for the large ones and \$5 for the smaller ones.

Low's bill was not endorsed by all the members, one stating he did not concur. That was McClellan. McClellan moved and Murray seconded to table the bill. Low arose with wrathful mien. He declared the payroll to be a legitimate basis of pay as presented, \$10 for all.

"I think this is the most unfair way to do things I have known," said the Pawan statesman. "There is a little politics in this, and McClellan knows it. He will get the credit for this ground of economy, but it is really made on the ground of politics."

No Politics in It.

McClellan arose and asked for a point of order, which was granted, and then said that as long as Low had talked he would also talk. Low called for a point of order, but McClellan disregarded the call and said that as arranged—\$10 for the large, and \$5 for the small precincts—it was a fair arrangement and there was no politics in it at all. If it had been a week before election there might have been some basis for the charge, but now? Oh, no, not at all.

Then Low drew a tearful picture of the two inspectors who hailed from Kailua who had to go to Waimanalo, a long distance. If they went horseback it would cost them \$5 each; by automobile \$20; and then they might have had to pay for their various expenses, their servants, although Mr. Low said nothing whatever about their salaries.

Arnold said if the arrangement made by the city clerk with the inspectors was made after a consultation some time ago with the Secretary of the Territory and the amounts were promised then the board should at least give the inspectors a square deal. He suggested deferring action.

That got Low's "goat," for he wanted everything thrashed out then and there. They had enough information and the board was big enough to go ahead and settle things right then and there. What was the use of letting it go over, while the poor inspectors were waiting with bated breaths to hear that the payroll was passed?

Then Low heard some things. Who had held up the payroll the week before? Low. Why hadn't he let the other members know something about it before last night? Another beautiful row was started, but mayor put the motion to table and it was tabled.

HAWAIIAN BELLE IS BRIDE.

RICHMOND, November 5.—John W. Thompson, of the Hawaiian Islands, and Miss Rose Raymond, of Honolulu, were married here this morning by Judge William Lindsey. The couple have been visiting in California for some time. Although engaged when they left Hawaii, they suddenly decided a couple of days ago that they would wed and surprise their friends in the Islands.

JAPAN PLEASD AT ELECTIONS

Believes Democratic Success
Will Turn Out Favorable to
Their Trade.

TOKIO, November 7.—The politicians and press of Japan are pleased at the outcome of the American elections, believing that a Democratic administration at Washington will mean a lowering of the tariff and a reduction of expenditures on the American Army and Navy, thus relieving Japan of the necessity of straining to keep pace with the United States. Masami Oishi, leader of the Kokuminto understands that the policy of the new Democratic President will be much milder than that of either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt, for Doctor Wilson was always opposed to the naval expansion and other positive measures of the Taft administration, which were of a imperialistic nature. The bond of friendship between the two nations will be strengthened, in Mr. Oishi's opinion, because the recent cloud overhanging American-Japanese relations came from the imperialistic measures of the Republican administration, such as America's interference in the Chinese question, the expansion of the Navy which was aimed at Japan and the exclusion of Japanese immigrants. But these errors will not be repeated under the Democratic administration, says Mr. Oishi.

Count Okuma's Opinion.

Count Okuma says:—"The election of Doctor Wilson is a matter of congratulation for the Democrats who have been out of power for so many years. The most striking difference between the Republic and the Democratic policies lies in the question of the tariff, whose high barrier has served to foster the prosperity of the trusts at the expense of the interests of the general public, and it is well that a chance has now been given to the Democrats to carry out their long hoped for revision of the tariff. The high rates were indeed the cause of many evils. For instance, the frequent appearance in the United States of absurd predictions about an American-Japanese war, for which Captain Hobson is most famous, have all been formulated by the greedy owners of American dock-yards, whose only object is make profit out of them. But this anti-Japanese cry will gradually abate its influence under the new President's administration, which will surely undertake an attack upon the trusts."

"The application of the Monroe Doctrine will be restored to its first phase, because it was too broadly applied under the Republican administration, which annexed both Hawaii and even interfered in the Chinese question where the United States has very little right of raising a voice."

"Japan desires some modification of the present high tariff in the United States, especially of the rate of sixty-five per cent on silk fabrics, with a view to the development of American-Japanese trade. She also desires the immigration question to be settled in good time through an improvement of feeling between the two nations in the long run."

Check Naval Expansion.

The minister of justice, Matsuda, makes the following statement: "As the Democratic party inclines to the Monroe Doctrine and as the new President, Doctor Wilson, is a Democrat, that party will impose some restriction upon the naval expansion pursued under the Republican regime. This will more or less affect our relations with the United States. On the other hand the Democratic party makes it one of its chief principles to respect and extend the principle of State rights. In consequence it may not be wholly impossible that the central government should find it difficult to veto decisions of State which are calculated to injure international friendship. In this respect there is in the general outlook some cause for fear on our part."

A Foreign Office View.

The political change in the United States is commented upon as follows by a responsible official in the Japanese foreign office, through the columns of the Tokio Nichi Nichi.

"A revision of the customs tariff must be the first thing which will be effected as a result of the present political change, in view of the Democrats' past advocacy of tariff reform. Next the Constitution will be revised. There will be direct election of the President and senators and the one-term principle for Presidents will be established according to the desires of the Democrats. The naval construction policy will be modified in one way or another because the Democrats have always been opposed to expansion."

"The hope of independence for the Philippines seems to have been strengthened a little by the Democratic victory. As to the immigration question, the Democrats, in accordance with their past pronouncements, will resist the entry of Orientals as strongly as the Republicans. Judging from his character, the new President's policy will tend to be conservative and he will introduce no sudden changes in American domestic or foreign policy."

HIS CONDITION SERIOUS.

Capt. Duncan Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, who was badly injured last Sunday while riding his horse at the hurdles, reported to be still in a serious condition. While his shoulder blade was broken and his ribs were wrenched and probably some broken, it is felt that he was also injured internally.

Captain Elliott entered the army from civil life and before receiving his commission was prominent in club life in New York and other eastern cities.

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TERRITORY MAY INSIST UPON AUDIT

Senate Committee Seeks More
Information on Finances
of Hawaii County.

SUPERVISORS ARE SATISFIED

Hilo Board of Trade Continues
Agitation for Thorough
Investigation.



SENATOR A. F. JUDD.

Who is head of the senate committee which may audit the books of Hawaii County.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Failure of the board of supervisors of Hawaii to have a thorough audit made of that county's finances has resulted in a request from the Hilo board of trade that the Territory undertake the investigation through the senate committee of ways and means headed by Alfred Judd.

Realizing that the body of which he is chairman has this power through a senate resolution passed at the last session of the legislature, Senator Judd has written to the Hawaii board of supervisors and the county clerk asking that they keep the committee informed as to what they intend to do.

He notes the resolution which gives the committee power to act, refers to the action of the Hilo board of trade submitting to the supervisors the voluminous report it made to him and says he "will be pleased to receive such data and information as they may desire to lay before the committee, consonant with the resolution and pertaining to the County of Hawaii."

In his letter to County Clerk Kai, Judd makes the same request and adds, "I have the honor to inquire through you of the supervisors of the County of Hawaii if the supervisors intend to go further in these matters as suggested by the board of trade."

Senator Judd has not heard from the supervisors as yet and said yesterday that he did not care to discuss the matter further until he had received a reply.

Authority Granted.

The senate resolution under which the committee of ways and means holds its power is as follows:

"Be It Resolved by the senate of the Territory of Hawaii: That a committee of three be appointed by the president of the senate from among the senators whose term of office do not expire until the year A. D. 1913, such committee to be known and styled 'The Senate Holdover Committee on Ways and Means,' which committee shall prepare and submit to the senate of the session of 1913 such data and information as may be necessary regarding the financial condition of the Territory as well properly and intelligently guide the members of the senate and said session of 1913 in their deliberations affecting the financial condition of the Territory, the revenues of the Territory, the division of revenues between the Territory and the counties and the expenditure of appropriations for the use and maintenance of the Territory and of the counties."

It appears that the Hilo Board of Trade, persuaded that the supervisors did not intend to act, learned of this resolution and its tenor and at once went to work and secured all the data it could gather on Hawaii's financial situation, including the Gooding Field reports and the correspondence between the supervisors and the board of trade. This collection was forwarded to Senator Judd with the following letter:

"Hilo, Hawaii, Oct. 25, 1912.
"Senator Albert F. Judd, Chairman, The Senate Holdover Committee on Ways and Means, Honolulu, Hawaii, Dear Sir:—The undersigned committee of the Board of Trade of Hilo appointed to effect an audit of the books of the County of Hawaii, hereby solicits your aid in the accomplishing of a detailed audit of the books of the County of Hawaii by one competent to perform such an audit."

"The Board of Trade of Hilo, knowing that no audit of the affairs of the county had been made since the establishment of county government, did obtain the services of Mr. H. Gooding Field, a competent municipal accountant, to undertake a general audit of the accounts of the County of Hawaii."

"Mr. H. Gooding Field's supplementary report and his report on the subject of liquor license commission, as represented in exhibit A, brought most forcibly to the attention of the board of trade the necessity for a detailed audit of the books of the County of Hawaii."

"With these ends in view a committee of three was appointed to present the matter to the board of supervisors of the County of Hawaii, which was accomplished as represented by exhibit B."

"Exhibit C is their response to the same and D shows the report of the



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committee to the board of trade.

"In response to this reply of the board of supervisors the committee presented their second request as per exhibit E."

"Finding that there was a likelihood of this matter being passed as an 'oversight' by the board of supervisors, a third request was presented in the form of exhibit E."

"It being impossible to ignore this last request the board took action as per exhibit G, since which time nothing has been done."

"Yours very truly,
"Audit Committee of Board of Trade."

The "exhibit G" referred to above is the announcement by the supervisors that nothing could be done in the way of an audit because of lack of funds.

In speaking the request of the Hilo Board of Trade, Senator Judd said: "The committee has simply asked the supervisors what they intend to do. We have no desire to appear as intruders, and if the supervisors provide for an audit, it will not be necessary for the committee to act. The committee being in a sense a judicial body takes no position on the merits of Field's report, but it does appear that it has pointed to some things for which no explanation has been forthcoming."

Second Lieut. W. H. Roberts, First Infantry, has been ordered to report to Col. J. P. Wiser, president of the Army Retiring Board, Fort Winfield Scott, for examination for retirement.